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POETRY.

There's Work Enough to Do.

[AUTHOR NOT KNOWN.]

The blackbird early leaves its rest,
To meet the smiling morn,
And gathers fragments for its nest,
From upland, wood, and lawn.
The busy bee that wings its way
'Mid sweets of varied hue,
And every flower would seem to say,
"There's work enough to do."

The cowslip and the spreading vine,
The daisy in the grass,
The snow-drop and the eglantine,
Preach sermons as we pass.
The ant, within its cavern deep,
Would bid us labor too,
And writes upon his tiny heap,
"There's work enough to do."

The planets, at their Maker's will,
Move onward in their cars,
For nature's will is never still,—
Progressive as the stars!
The leaves that flutter in the air,
And summer's breezes woo,
One solemn truth to man declare,
"There's work enough to do."

Who then can sleep when all around
Is active, fresh and free!
Shall man—creation's lord—be found
Less busy than the bee?
Our courts and alleys are the field,
If men would search them through,
That best of sweets of labor yield,
And "there's enough to do."

To have a heart for those who weep,
The sottish drunkard win;
To rescue all the children, deep
In ignorance and sin;
To help the poor, the hungry feed,
To give him coat and shoe;
To see that all can write and read,
"Is work enough to do."

The time is short—the world is wide,
And much has to be done;
This wondrous earth, in all its pride,
Will vanish with the sun!
The moments fly on lightning's wings,
And life's uncertain too,
We've none to waste on foolish things—
"There's work enough to do."

☞ New York is believed by many persons to be deeply concerned in the slave trade, and it is said that a certain Portuguese captain, who has just covertly landed 650 slaves in Cuba, left Havana on the 23d ult., in the Crescent City, to renew his labors in that and other northern cities.

A FORTUNE.—Miss Catherine Hayes, it is said has realized a fortune by singing, of $200,000. She has visited California, Australia, China and Hindostan.

☞ There are nine persons in Chili 118 years of age and upwards. One is 133 years old, and six others are 120 years or above.

☞ Horace Mann has proved that throughout all England more than one half of the adult population cannot write their own names.

ABOLITION SPIES.—The Cherokee nation have authorized their chief to open correspondence with different missionary boards for the purpose of remonstrating against sending abolitionists among them under the pretext of being missionaries.

WINE PRODUCING IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is predicted by those who pay attention to this subject, that within twenty-five years, the United States will not only supply the American people with the pure juice of the grape, but will become the largest wine exporting nation in the world.

☞ Another of the Rothschilds—Baron Anselm—has died at Frankfort, on the 6th of December, making the third of the brothers who have diec in 1855.

☞ The Rothschilds, according to their own estimate, possess $700,000,000 in personal property, exclusive of real estate, seigneries, mines, &c., which amount to at least half as much more, making the enormous sum of over one thousand million dollars, an amount much larger than the entire valuation of New York city. This great wealth is devoted chiefly to sustaining the European despots.

☞ It is estimated that the different states of the Union owe in the aggregate a debt of $200,000,000; and that the different cities, counties, &c., owe $100,000,000. The nation owes a debt of $40,000,000.—All the debts put together make the little sum of $1,240,000,000!

BUSINESS AT ST. PAUL.—The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Times* has an article giving the business statistics of the place. It shows an average increase of business over the last year of some 30 to 50 per cent.—The nine warehouses on the levee are set down as having done a business of over $1,000,000, on an aggregate capital of $80,000. Navigation open seven months. Whole number of steamboat arrivals, five hundred. Estimated number of passengers, over 80,000.

ADDRESS

Of Gov. ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Delivered at the Methodist Church at Steilacoom, Pierce county, Wednesday, February 13th, 1856.

REPORTED BY A. J. PRICE, ESQ.

Ladies and Gentlemen—Fellow Citizens of the County of Pierce:

It is a source of extreme pleasure to myself to meet you here to-day. Immediately after my return from the arduous duties imposed upon me by virtue of my office as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in the Blackfoot country, I visited several points on the Sound for the purpose of conferring with the the friendly Indians concentrated upon the reserves. I thought it a matter of great importance to talk with them, and to assure them, so long as they remained friendly, of the protection of the government. These, with other important duties connected with the present Indian war, gave me but little leisure time, and I regretted exceedingly that I was unable to meet my fellow-citizens of the town of Steilacoom, and the county of Pierce, on my former trip through the Sound; but I now meet you at this early day to speak to you of the difficulties which now surround us. You all know full well that we are in the midst of a savage and barbarous war. Our citizens have been indiscriminately slaughtered, their property destroyed, and portions of the territory laid waste—all this has been done by tribes of Indians that but a short time before, entered into solemn treaties with the government of the United States, extinguishing their title to lands belonging to them, for which the government agreed to pay a stipulated sum; the Indians guaranteeing to settlers who might occupy those lands, perfect security in their property and lives. On the part of the government, reservations were made upon which the Indians were to live, and the location of such reservations were chosen by the Indians themselves. The treaties made with the Indians, in the Puget Sound district, were ratified by the United States Senate. The treaties made last spring have not yet been ratified. These treaties were entered into at the most urgent request of the Indians themselves, who, fearing that the whites would encroach upon them—wished their lands purchased, and reservations set apart for them to live upon, so that all parties might know their proper places. I, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, acceded to their wishes, and appointed a day to meet them in council. The council met at the appointed time, and the treaties I have spoken of were concluded, and when I left the Indians on the west side of the Cascade mountains, they all expressed themselves satisfied, and thanked me with many expressions of gratitude for what I had done for them. I then proceeded, according to a prior arrangement, to enter into treaties with the different Indian tribes living within the boundaries of this territory east of the Cascade mountains. Gen. Palmer, the Superintendent of Indians Affairs for Oregon territory, had made a similar arrangement with the Indian tribes belonging to that territory west of the mountains. Mr. James Doty, had gone among the Indians of Washington, east of the Cascade mountains, by my orders, to ascertain their feelings with regard to making treaties with the whites. He visited the Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, Nez-Perces and Yackamas, who one and all expressed themselves desirous to make treaties, and sell their lands. Most of the chiefs wished the council to be held at Walla-Walla, as that was the usual place of holding councils in former times. So that spot was selected as the council ground. The council was convened, and lasted fourteen days. The greatest care was taken to make the objects of the treaties well understood by the Indians. Faithful and sworn interpreters were employed—men whose veracity cannot be questioned—that the Indians might fully understand everything connected with the council. I am thus particular in stating these things, as it has been asserted by some, that the principles and main features of the treaty were not understood by the Indians, and that the Indians were deceived, and for that reason they commenced this war of destruction and death. This is *not so*, fellow-citizens, they well understood the treaties as they signed them, and as a further proof of this fact, I will here state, that Gen. Palmer and myself asked the chiefs of the different tribes to pick out reservations to suit themselves—to point out such lands as they wished to live upon, which they refused to do. We gave them time to consider, and then asked them again, they a second time declined. We then asked them a third time to consider our proposition, they still declined to name the lands they wished reserved for them. They then requested us to choose for them. We did so, and proposed to reserve such lands as we thought would best suit them. The Nez-Perces accepted our proposition. The other tribes rejected them. Then we again asked these tribes to name their reservations, which they did, and we accepted their proposition. Had the Indians remained faithful to their plighted faith, they would have received the sympathies, as all will admit, of the whole people of the territory Every exertion would have been made to civilize and christianise them; to instruct them in agriculture, and to ameliorate their condition. But, fellow-citizens, they have done otherwise. They have commenced an inhuman war—they have cruelly deprived many of our citizens of their lives, and marked their progress with fire and desolation. But this disastrous state of affairs, I will assure my fellow-citizens, cannot last long. Our citizens, and the citizens of our sister territory, Oregon, will sweep this formidable combination of the hostile Indians tribes of the two territories, I might say, from the face of the earth. This war was entered into, on the part of the Indians, without a cause. Our people have committed no overt act of violence—they have never conducted themselves with impropriety toward these Indians. It did not originate in the treaties made by Gen. Palmer and myself. It originated with the restless, Indians, who, forseeing destiny against them, determined to resist that destiny by force of arms, and one of their first victims I believe, was poor BOLON—a man that I admired—a man of most sterling character and worth—a man in whom I placed the utmost confidence—a man who was a firm and devoted friend of the Indians, and the last words he said to me upon leaving the council ground at Walla-Walla, was, "Governor, send me money, that I can build houses for these people, and for myself. I intend, as soon as possible, to remove my family into the Yackama country, and live with and for these Indians." Such a friend as this, Kamiakin killed, going upon the doctrine that all the whites must be slain, and, therefore, friend as well as foe must perish. Some of our most worthy citizens have been treacherously and brutally murdered. The wrongs committed upon our citizens must be avenged, and that fearfully. The war exists, and has for months past, and it has been met—the difficulties have been manfully grappled with by the citizens of our infant territory. All that could be done has been done thus far. The regular troops stationed at Fort Steilacoom, have done all, in my opinion, that they could do under the circumstances. Several of their number now lie buried beneath our soil—they lost their lives nobly defending us. And I believe the government at home are doing their utmost to relieve us from our difficulties. The 9th Regiment of the regular army have been sent with the utmost dispatch to aid us, and I find my old and firm friend, Col. CASEY, in command of that portion of the regiment destined to operate upon the west side of the Cascade mountains, and right glad am I to welcome him and the officers and men under his command, to our territory. I know Col. CASEY well, and a braver or more intreped soldier, in my opinion, does not exist. I can well attest this, for I have met him on the battle field and know that he will never be found wanting. Col. CASEY will co-operate with and protect the people of this territory at all hazards. I think the gloom is giving way that for a time hung over us.

On the occasion of my visit down the Sound, a short time since, at the urgent solicitation of Pat Kanim, chief of the Skokomish and Snoqualmie tribes of Indians, I sent him into the field, with his band of friendly warriors, to fight for and with the whites. He was accompanied by that faithful and intriped veteran, Col. M. T. SIMMONS. Mr. FULLER, and Mr. COLLINS, also accompanied him. The party proceeded up the Snohomish river, when near the falls of that stream, they surprised a camp of Indians and took them prisoners. The result was, that the lifeless trunks of two of the prisoners now lie on the banks of the Snohomish river, while their heads are in Olympia. Pat Kanim is now pushing on with the intention of meeting Leschi, and giving him battle.

Many things have been said and written in regard to this war. The *Puget Sound Courier* has taken especial pains to misrepresent many facts connected with my official acts in regard to this war. I hope the editor of that paper is within hearing of my voice, that he may hear the remarks as they pass from my lips, that he may give me that justice which my acts demand. If I have done that which is wrong, or if I have, in any way, knowingly done that which is a detriment to the people of this territory, I have only to say, strike, *strike*, STRIKE! cut me down, and show to the people that in which I have done wrong; but on the other hand, if my motives have been pure—if I have sought the welfare of the people over whom I was appointed to preside, let him do equal justice to me on the one hand as well as on the other. I revere and respect the press. I look upon it as one of the bulwarks of our liberties, and that it should have the utmost freedom in criticising the public acts of public men, and everything pertaining to the welfare of the people should be dealt with fairly and impartially, and without any misrepresentation whatever.

With regard to the Indians east of the Cascade mountains, I think that with the measures now being taken, the people of the Sound have nothing to apprehend from them. I do not think the hostile Indians east of the mountains will attempt to cross over for the purpose of molesting the people on this side of the mountains. The Oregon volunteers still maintain the position they so gallantly won in December. The Indians can never recover from the defeat they at that time encountered. More troops are being sent into the field by Gov. Curry, and I have the assurance of that gentleman, that he will cordially co-operate with the Washington volunteers from the Columbia river. I have ordered three companies of volunteers to be raised in the Columbia valley for operations east of the Cascade mountains, with ample supplies and transportation. The regular troops concentrated at Vancouver and the Dalles will, it is hoped, take the field at an early day. With the combined forces which will act in concert east of the Cascade mountains, and the known bravery of our troops, there cannot be a shadow of doubt as to the result. In a short period of time, in my opinion, the hostile Indians in that quarter will be totally annihilated. A military post will be established at the Yakima mission, which will effectually keep in check the Indians in that quarter. The operations going on now will, I believe, my fellow-citizens, in a very short time bring peace to our distracted people. Much has been done in a short time past; our citizens have freely furnished all the supplies they could upon the credit of the government; volunteer companies have been raised and are now in the field, with ample supplies for their subsistence; the war will be carried on vigorously; the enemy must and shall be punished; they must surrender unconditionally, and throw themselves upon the justice and mercy of the government. These men, who so wantonly violate their plighted faith, must meet with that punishment they so richly deserve.

When I left Walla-walla council to proceed to the scene of my labors in the Blackfoot country, the most cordial assurances were given me by the chiefs of the different tribes at the council. Much joy and satisfaction was expressed by Kamiakin, Peupen-mox-mox, the Young Chief, Stickus and Lawyer. Renewed assurances of the utmost good will were made by them at the time of our parting. Then, fellow-citizens, what were my feelings, when at Fort Benton concluding treaties with the Blackfeet and other tribes of Indians, to learn that open hostilities had broken out near my home? My feelings were roused. I felt, and who would not, indignant at the perfidy and treachery which had been displayed by these Indians. I felt in my heart as though the last one of them should be taken from the face of the earth. Upon the receipt of the news of war having broken out, I immediately prepared to return where I knew my duty called me—home. The people of the Territory were in danger, and I knew my duty could be nowhere but in their midst. I turned my face again to the west. My course was plain. With twenty-five brave, stout hearts, the perilous journey was commenced. I did not know how many Indians had joined in hostilities against the whites. The Bitter Root and other mountains covered with snow had to be crossed; bands of Indians that we supposed were hostile, had to be passed through, but our hearts never for a moment quailed—our course was homeward.—Crossing the Bitter Root, what was my surprise to find that a large party of friendly Nez Perces had preceded us, and had broken a road through the deep snow, giving an easy passage to my little party. Their dead horses were strewn all along the road. We pushed among the Cœur d'Aleines and Spokanes, and thence crossed over to the Nez Perce country to the house of Wm. Craig, who had lived for seventeen years amongst the Nez Perces. I there learned the extent to which hostilities had been carried. I found the Spokanes, Cœur d' Aleines, Nez Perces and other tribes still friendly. I immediately pushed on, being accompanied by a large party of friendly Nez Perces, who told me they were ready and willing to fight for me. They had confidence in me, for I had told them when they accompanied me to the Blackfoot council they should be protected, and their property should not be molested They had been so protected, and now they would protect me. I soon after learned of the signal victory gained by the Oregon volunteers on the 8th, 9th and 10th of December, a victory of which they may well be proud. I arrived at my home soon after, and ever since that time I have been unceasing in my efforts to push this war to its utmost tension, and shall continue to do so until a lasting peace is conquered—until the enemy are driven to sue for an unconditional peace, and until the people are freed from the disasters which have befallen them. Then I shall consider that a great end has been accomplished—that I have done my duty towards the people of the Territory and the general government.

I call upon the young men to come forward and enroll themselves—let companies be formed—let every one put his shoulder to the wheel—now is the time for united action. We must all be united—we must not be discouraged. The gloom that for a while surrounded us has given way to sunlight. We can now see our way clear, and by one united, vigorous effort on the part of our citizens, the dark shade which hangs over us will be lifted—soft peace will again assume her sway, and all will be gladness and sunshine. I feel confident that in a very short time this war will be at an end. The farmer can then return again to his fields, and all business will again assume its wonted sway. I say again, let us put our hands together and push forward, and when peace does come, we will know in our conscience that we have done our whole duty, and have given our mite towards rescuing our Territory from the difficulties which are now spread over it. By a decided, energetic and firm course, all difficulties may easily be grappled with, and peace at once restored.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kind attention to my remarks, and hope to meet you at some future period, under a different state of things than now exists among us.

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.—We have been informed, says an exchange, by a gentleman who heard the prayer made by the Rev. John Chambers, in Philadelphia, on the occasion of the Masonic procession, that for fervid patriotism and Christian sublimity it has never been excelled. We recommend the portion given below, as repeated to us from memory, to the member of the Know-nothing order, and all who aid or abet them in their proscriptive principles.

"We beseech Thee, Omnipotent Jehovah, Thou great Architect of the Universe, to protect, guard and perpetuate the temple of liberty in this, our happy land.—Continue to admit within its portals the stranger and the exile, who approach it with garments dripping with the chilly dew of other and less favored climes. Cause love and charity to glow and fructify in our hearts for suffering humanity throughout the world."

☞ An extraordinary feat of telegraphing has just come under our observation. The whole of the President's message was telegraphed to Boston on Monday night, and appeared in the papers on Wednesday morning. A trifle over two-thirds of the message was sent over the Morse Union wires, commencing at a quarter past nine, P. M., and ending at about half-past five, A. M. The other third was transmitted over the House wires, commencing at about half-past ten, P. M., and ending at twelve o'clock, midnight. The Union line, using two wires a portion of the time, was over eight hours in sending their portion, while the House line, with one wire, took up but one and a half hours in sending theirs, thus showing the capacity of the House system to be more than twice as rapid as the Morse.

MAIL ROUTES.—Our western mail routes are already extensive, one from Missouri to Santa Fe, another from Missouri to Salt Lake City, and a third from California to Salt Lake; but Mr. Weller has just given notice in the senate of his purpose to introduce a bill making a still longer one from St. Louis to San Francisco. His bill is to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the United States mail in four-horse coaches, tri-weekly. Something will probably be done this season towards establishing an overland mail route through to the Pacific.

THE FIRST HALF OUNCE OF GOLD.—A correspondent of the *Christian Advocate*, writing from Oregon, says:

Capt. Charles Benuet, an intimate friend of mine, was killed in the late engagement near Walla-Walla. He was among the first discoverers of gold in California, and was working with Mr. Marshall at Sutter's Mill at that time. I have no doubt he has the first ounce of gold that was dug out of the mines of California. He has frequently informed me he kept it by himself as a sacred relic. He had left this country (leaving his family here) to search out a better—got in with Marshall in the building of Sutter's Mill. He was an enterprising, faithful citizen. I put this circumstance in, as it may not be uninteresting to know where the first half ounce of gold (as that is the precise amount) is. I presume it is now in the hands of the Captain's widow, living at Salem.

MORMON STATISTICS.—The following interesting facts connected with the progress of Mormonism, are taken from an official statement published in the Deseret *News* at Salt Lake City:

According to this statement, the church has about ninety-five missionaries in Europe, and an equal number in Asia, Africa and the Pacific Isles, besides large numbers of native elders in the various fields of labor, and a considerable number scattered throughout the United States and British America. Of newspapers and periodicals, the church has, of the former, one at Salt Lake City, issuing 4000 copies weekly; one in Liverpool issuing 22,000 weekly; one in Swansea, South Wales; one in Copenhagen, in the Danish language; one in Australia; one in India, and one in Switzerland, in the French language. The Book of Mormon has been translated and published in the Welch, Danish, French, German, and Italian languages, and has made considerable progress in Sweden and Norway, notwithstanding the efforts of the governmental authorities to prevent it. This latter cause has operated more successfully against it in France, Germany and Italy, but in Switzerland and Denmark the progress has been much greater. The statement claims that there are 480,000 members of the church scattered over the world. From Denmark alone 1000 converts have emigrated to the Salt Lake.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes an interesting letter from China, in which the writer recites the indignities which are put upon our ambassadors to China, and alludes to the quibbling of the Japanese in regard to the recent treaty made with the United States through Com. Perry. He attributes all these difficulties to the neglect of the American government to keep a strong naval force constantly in those waters, and urges the necessity of a change of policy in this respect.

PRINTING IN RUSSIA.—The first printing office in Russia was established in 1560, but war destroyed by the people from a superstitious fear that it would cause some confusion or change in their religion.

☞ The Rev. Mr Balm of Chicago, Ill., inserts a prayer in the *Olive Branch* of that city, which runs thus: "O, Lord! have mercy on our special revivalist preachers; mercy and goodness we humbly beseech thee; keep them from taking ladies who become converts, on their knees, and holding them in their arms, and kissing them."

☞ A letter from the pope, addressed to the archbishop and bishops of New York, recommends the friends of the church in that state to co-operate in establishing at Rome a college for the education of American clergymen. The letter is nearly a year old, but is for the first time published in the *Freeman's Journal* this week. The *Journal* admits that not more than one in ten of those inhabitants of New York who are Romanists by baptism are in the habit of listening to the Romish priesthood; and the proportion is perhaps greater among the Romanists by baptism in other parts of the Union.

☞ During the last half year there have been over eleven thousand arrests in New Orleans. About one-fourth of the persons arrested were females.

☞ Saltpetre is becoming very scarce in our eastern markets. The war in Europe and the tremendnous quantity consumed in the manufacture of gunpowder, have drawn all the surplus stock to the markets of France and England.

☞ According to the Vienna journals, it is in contemplation to have a universal exhibition in that city in 1859. It is even said that the plan of the building has already received the approbation of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

☞ Jacob Lorman, a soldier of the revolution, died at the residence of his son, near Barnsville, Montgomery county Md., on the 13th inst., in the 110th year of his age. He entered the army in the year 1775 as one of the Pennsylvania line, and served through the whole of the war of independence—was at the capture of Yorktown and the battles of White Plains and Trenton, besides several other engagements. He possessed remarkably good health, and was able to go about until within a day or two of his death.

☞ A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* states that he believes the population of Kansas to be from thirty-two to thirty-five thousand. Large numbers of emigrants are now pouring into the territory from all quarters, and these figures will soon be far below the mark.

☞ Clark Mills has finished the equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson (similar to that which adorns Lafayette square, in Washington,) for the city of New Orleans, where it was inaugurated on the 8th of January last with much pomp and ceremony.

WENTWORTH'S POSITION.—The *Eastern Illinoisian* defines "Long John's" position exactly. It says, "*His sphere in the fusion ranks is to do that particular kind of lying which nobody else is mean enough to perform.*"

☞ India rubber sausages, for the use of the Crimean army, are among the domestic articles just sent from London.—They tend to "link" memory to home.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.—At a meeting of the American Geographical Society, at New York, Dr. Kane delivered a lecture on Arctic expeditions. At the conclusion several questions were propounded to the gallant navigator, and among others, he was asked—"Is it possible, in your opinion, to reach this open sea with boats and explore it?" to which he replied:

"That is coming rather near home. I tried as hard as I could to reach it, but failed. (Laughter.) I only got an India rubber boat there. I think, with a proper organization, however, it might be reached, and I have no doubt it will yet be reached and be explored."

An intelligent writer in the *National Intelligencer*, suggests that as no ice drifts southward through Behrings' Straits, into the Pacific, the equatorial current of that ocean must set northwardly through those straits into the Polar seas, and that it finds its egress from that sea southwardly into the Atlantic through Baffin's Bay and Davis' straits. The writer thinks that, therefore, the proper way to reach the Polar sea without difficulty, must be to follow the drift of the current, which is northerly, through Behring's straits.

Pioneer and Democart.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 29, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

"Truth crush'd to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

Who is Territorial Printer?

"Mr. WILEY, the editor of the *Pioneer & Democrat*, was beaten for printer in Washington Territory, and Col. Wallace, know-nothing, elected. The Legislature is nominally democratic, but the know-nothings and softs have a majority on joint ballot. The lines in that Territory, in times past, between pizzurinctumdom and democracy have not been sufficiently marked, and this is one of the fruits. Wiley deserved the election for his vigorous and talented advocacy of democracy, and for his stern opposition to the hosts of midnight darkness."

We copy the above from the *Oregon Statesman* of February 12th, which was evidently written previous to our publication of the base and fraudulent proceeding on the part of the majority of the late territorial house of representatives, to encompass the powers of the council within its iniquitous grasp, and force that body into the election of an officer against its expressed will, and determination to the contrary—to render nugatory the sovereign powers of a co-ordinate legislative branch, and its existence a farce and fable.

For the information of the friends of the *Pioneer and Democrat* generally, and particularly those *six* ont of *nine* members of the council, and those *eleven* out of *twenty-seven* members of the house, who protested against bowing the knee to kfukey-headed know-nothingism, we would say that Col. WILLIAM H. WALLACE *is not* the territoritorial printer, and that unless *falsehood, fraud, forgery* or *perjury* prevails with the department at Washington, to which the question of the *legality* of Wallace's election has been referred for decision, *he will not be*, at least until *legally* elected by some future legislature.

That those who have stood firm by our side, and sustained our course whilst doing battle in the ranks of the regular-line democracy, in opposition to all the isms musteed under the "*klonas*" banner of "*free-love*" *niggerdum*, may know that we have not proved unmindful, or recreant in the discharge of our duty to the party, in the premises, we would say, that we have forwarded to Washington a true, authentic account of the proceedings of Clark & Co.'s, "one horse" joint convention, with all the testimony connected therewith—in which we have taken especial care to embody *all the facts, and nothing but facts*; and, on the other hand, have taken precautionary means to ascertain whether or not the game of fraud, attempted by the opposition here, will be presisted in before the authorities at Washington. The democracy, and the people at large can rest assured that the foul and infamous crowd of legislative conspirators against the rights, interests and wishes of the people, will be closely watched, and the record of their past, and future meditated iniquity, kept before them.

Ample time will be afforded prior to the election in July, to investigate and lay bare the motives which actuated the majority in the house to attempt such a disgraceful outrage upon the rights and powers of the council, and fraud upon the people. It will suffice for the present to say, that *sectional interests* contributed, in aid of a desire for *future political supremacy*, prompted the majority to disgrace themselves, and as far as they were capable, cast an odium upon the proceedings of the entire body. Before the next election, we design to present to our readers a *daguerreotype portrait gallery* of the late assembly, in which *some* members will recognize certain *features* traced which they would rather not have exposed to the public gaze.

In order that the people may be able to form some idea of the miserable wrecklessness and utter disregard of law and rule with which the majority proceeded with the business of the house, we would inform them, that according to a strict construction of territorial law, at least *three* pizzerrinctums were permitted to occupy seats who were not legal or legitimate members.

CYRIL WARD, elected a representative for Thurston county, was acknowledged a member, whilst at the same time he was contesting his right to a land claim—claiming his residence in Lewis county—in violation of a clause in the 4th section of the Organic Act, which says—

"And the members of the council and of the house of representatives *shall reside in, and be inhabitants of*, the district or county or counties, for which they shall be elected respectively."

FRANK CLARK, was elected to supply a vacancy in Pierce county, (by the resignation of A. J. BURGE, Esq.,) by a *special* election, through a *special* arrangement, by the votes, in part, of Col. WALLCE's company of volunteers, in violation of the amendment to the election law—passed January 25th, 1855—which says that—

"No officer, soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, *or attached to troops in the service of the United States*, shall be allowed to vote at any election in this territory," &c.

B. B. BISHOP, of Skamania county, occupied a seat, in the face of a protest of the Commissioners of that county, now on file in the Secretary's office, as we are informed, setting forth the illegality of his election.—And yet it is no less strange than true, (although we have nothing to offer in defence of the clause in the election law that would legally prevent our brave volunteers from voting,) that with the exception of the case of Mr. Ward, *which was decided in his favor*, the legality of the claims of the others was never even brought to the notice of the house—the minority well knowing that the majority would decide in favor of the pretensions of a *siwash* to a seat, provided he was known to be "*all right*" on the "*wake kum-tux*" and "*wool*" questions.

And who is at present the legal and legitimate territorial printer?

In previous numbers we have demonstrated that the action of the majority of the house, and minority of the council (in reference to the joint convention affair,) was a cheat, a fraud, a bare-faced, unblushing swindle; that the election of Wallace, as territorial printer, was illegal and fraudulent, because the council did not constitute a part of the joint convention; because eleven members of the house protested against the action of the majority; because there was not a quorum, (or majarity,) of the assembly present when the vote was taken for the election of printer. We will explain this matter more fully. In all legislative bodies that we have ever heard of, in order to transact business, a *majority*, at least, is necessary to constitute a *quorum*, and such was the rule under which the late legislature acted. By virtue of "an act to apportion the representation of the Territory of Washington"—passed February 1st, 1855—section 2d—it is provided that the last house of representatives should consist of *twenty-nine* members. That number was elected, and *twenty-eight* occupied seats. The council consists of *nine* members. Now the total number of votes cast for printer, in the "one-horse" joint convention was *nineteen. Is that number a* MAJORITY *of thirty-eight, recognized by law?* And when it is remembered that Wallace had the *modesty* to add to the fraudulent arrangement by casting an *illegal* vote—in violation of Council Rule, No. 26, which says—

"No member shall be permitted to vote on any question where his private right, distinct from public interest is immediately concerned"—

by what rule of mathematics can the apologists of the foul transaction cypher up a *legal majority* or *quorum* of the members of the assembly, actually occupying seats, present and voting for territorial printer?

Council Rule, No. 38, further says—

"No rule or order of the Council shall be altered or repealed, nor shall any new standing rule or order be adopted, unless one day's previous notice thereof be given in each case, and such notice shall be entered on the journal."

Does Col. Wallace claim that the "public interest" could in any way have been subserved by his election? We are prepared to show that directly the opposite will be the result of this gross attempt to coerce and nulify the powers and prerogatives of the council—perpetrate a fraud upon the people and outrage common sense and decency. And yet, with the array of all the foregoing *facts* against him, Wallace has the bare-faced effrontery to claim to have been *legally* elected territorial printer! Such impudence is far beyond the pretensions of Ward, Clark and Bishop to seats in the legislature.

But this is not all. "An act to provide for the Public Printing, and the distribution of the Laws and Journals,"—passed April 11th, 1854—section 1st—provides as follows:

"That there shall be elected annually by the legislative assembly, upon joint ballot, a territorial printer, *who shall serve for one year from the date of his election*, AND *until his successor is elected* AND *qualified;* and such printer shall within ten days after his election, or before entering upon the duties of his office, enter into bond with sufficient security, *to be approved by the Secretary of the territory*, with conditions for the prompt and workmanlike execution of the public printing, and faithful performance of all the duties required of him by law."

Section 6th, of the foregoing act, further provides as follows:

"*Copies of said laws and journals* SHALL *be furnished the said* TERRITORIAL PRINTER *by the* CHIEF CLERKS *of the two branches of the legislative assembly,* WITHIN TWENTY DAYS *after the adjournment*," &c.

We will now briefly sum up the relative position of all parties concerned, and the *facts* connected with the above:

It well be observed that the Secretary of the territory has nothing to do in the premises, further than to determine as to the *sufficiency* of the *bond* and *security* offered by the territorial printer; and by direction of Secretary C. H. MASON, previous to his departure for the Atlantic side, we have every reason to believe that acting Secretary I. W. SMITH, has forwarded a faithful transcript of the proceedings of the legislature, relative to the election of public printer, to the proper department at Washington, for its consideration and decision in the premises.

Over a month has transpired, since Wallace claims to have been elected, and his bond remains *unapproved—never was officially received, recognized or filed*, by the acting Secretary, as *falsely* represented by him in his notification to the chief clerks.

Near a month instead of *twenty days* has expired, and we learn that the chief clerks have, or contemplate depositing the copies of the laws and journals in the Secretary's office, although the journal of the council will not show that that body ever participated in the election of printer, but on the contrary *disclaims* having had anything to do in the election of that officer.

Under the foregoing law, J. W. WILEY was elected territorial printer, April 17th, 1854, and as such, qualified within ten days afterwards. GEO. B. GOUDY was elected printer, January 27th, 1855—deposited his bond with the Secretary within ten days afterwards, but was not officially recognized as such, *or qualified*, until the 21st of April, following, *after the expiration of the year for which the first printer was elected.* This transpired in accordance with the decision and legal interpretation given to the law by Secretary C. H. MASON.

In view of the foregoing, we claim that Geo. B. Goudy is the present legal territorial printer; that he is entitled to all the rights and benefits of said office until the 21st of April, 1856; *and to continue as such, after that time*, "until his successor is elected AND *qualified*."

We futhermore contend that the laws and journals of the late legislature, belong, for execution, *of right*, to Geo. B. Goudy.—In compliance with a suggestion contained in a circular of instructions from the office of the the Comptroller of the Treasury, early in the session he requested of the chief clerks of both branches, that copies of the journals might be furnished him *from day to day*, in order that the execution of the printing could proceed regularly along with the session. *About one half of the council journal has thus been regularly furnished—both journals have been commenced, and considerable mechanical labor, &c., has been bestowed on them.* As far as furnished, those journals are still in his possession; and since the adjournment of the legislature he has *demanded*, of the chief clerks, *full* copies, which they have refused to furnish. The present printer, has, in all things pertaining to his duty, discharged it promptly, up to the time that the majority in the house disgraced themtemselves by the mock joint convention election arrangement. He is prepared, at a day's notice, to re-commence the work on the journals and laws, which, but for the fraudulent conduct of the majority in the legislature, would very nearly at this time have been ready for distribution.

We ask the people to remember these things. Let them recollect that in consequence of the unprecedented conduct of the pizzerrinctum majority, although many new laws have been enacted, and many amendments also made to former laws, the people will be deprived of a knowledge of their substance, or of the recorded conduct of their servants for months, and perhaps a year to come. But enough for the present. Let the people determine whose fault it is that the publication of the public work will have been unnecessarily delayed.

We seriously believe that neither Wallace nor the majority *contemplated* that the public printing should be executed, until, as they fondly anticipated, another "*wool*" and "*midnight*" majority could be elected, that would endorse and ratify the infamy of the last. Their object would seem to be, to have the whole matter of printing deferred, and referred for adjudication to the next legislature—trusting to the chances of its being pizzerrinctum in character—meantime keeping the people in ignorance of the enactments passed, or of their daily proceedings. But unless we are grossly mistaken in the honesty, intelligence and spirit of the people of the territory, these political charlitans will find, after the next election, "*that their villainy has overleaped itself.*"

Although we have long since ceased to be flattered by compliments, yet, coming from the source it does, we properly appreciate the notice taken by the *Oregon Statesman*, as to the manner in which the *Pioneer and Democrat* has been conducted.

APPOINTMENTS.—By the last mail, news was received here of the appointment of H. R. CROSBIE, Esq., Attorney General for Washington Territory, *vice* J. S. CLENDENIN, resigned.

W. A. STRICKLER, Esq., has been appointed Register of the Land Office for Washington Territory, *vice* H. C. MOSELEY, resigned.

The appointments are good ones. Both gentlemen are staunch, regular line democrats, and will, we doubt not, meet the approbation of the party, and prove acceptable to the people.

☞ The brig *Geo. Emery*, Trask, master, arrived at the port of Olympia on yesterday, with a cargo of merchandise from San Francisco.

☞ We are under obligations to J. W. SULLIVAN, newspaper and literary depot, Post-office buildings, San Francisco, Cal., for a large supply of late papers, periodicals, &c., received by the last mail.

Also to the Pacific Express Company, and Wells, Fargo & Co., for like favors.

☞ For a few days past we have had clear, cool and beautiful weather, accompanied by frosty nights. Excellent weather for our volunteers to erect fortifications, construct ferries, and operate against the Indians.

☞ Poligamy is "lawfully" practiced, and to a considerable extent, among the Mormons in San Bernardino.

THE INDIAN WAR!

Movements of the Troops.

Radom Dottings about the War.

On Sunday last, Gov. STEVENS took the field in person, and has been devoting all his energies in providing for the security, and means for facilitating the movements of the troops.

At an election held at Montgomery's station, on Thursday of last week, for a Major of the Central Battalion, and officers of company "B," the following result was declared:

A. B. RABBESON, Captain;
— VAN OGLE, 1st Lieut.;
WM. MARTIN, 2d do

STAFF OFFICERS.

GILMORE HAYS, Major;
B. F. RUTH, Adjutant;
A J. MOSES, Clerk.

VOLUNTEERS.—The volunteers moved from Montgomery's on Sunday morning, Feb. 24th, and crossed the Puyallup easily next day. In the three following days a block house was built, and a ferry established. They move from the Puyallup this morning, for the Muckleshoot prairie.

They are in fine spirits. They take on one hundred day's provisions. The train consists of thirty odd ox-teams. Indians have been about the camp, but there has been no stampeding on the part of the volunteers.

REGULARS.—Four companies of regulars are now advancing from the Puyallup into the Indian country. They push forward in two columns and will form a junction with the volunteers at the Muckleshoot—See General order No. 4.

THE REAR.—The rear on the routes pursued by the regulars and volunteers, is well secured by block houses.

We are happy to announce that Pat Kanim has returned to the field again, and that the available troops of the northern battalion are pushing up the Snohomish.

The following letter from our correspondent, connected in service with the Central Battalion, contains several additional items of interest:

MONTGOMERY'S, Feb. 21, 1856.

EDITOR PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

Sir—Gov. STEVENS and staff arrived here on Monday last, in the midst of one of the most terrific rain storms I ever experienced. On our arrival here we found that the battalion, under command of Maj. Hays, had taken up the line of march for Puyallup river, with 37 wagon laden with subsistence and forage for the use of the troops. Everything is going on smoothly, and all the troops are in the best of spirits. There having been some misunderstanding with regard to dismounting Capt. Henness' company of rangers, Col. Crosbie was dispatched yesterday at 4 o'clock, P. M., for Maj. Hays' encampment, to arrange the difficulty. He has just returned, and reports everything satisfactorily adjusted. Capt. Henness has sent in all of his horses, and will proceed with the remainder of his command on foot, in connection with the rest of the volunteers. Capt. White's company, the *Pioneers*, are constructing a splendid block-house at the crossing of the Puyallup, and will have it finished on to-morrow. The whole command will march on Friday for White river. I am informed by parties just arrived from Maj. Hays' command, that the Indians made an attempt to steal the animals from the Puyallup camp last night, but were entire unsuccessful. The sentinels were placed in pits dug for their protection, and could not be seen by the enemy, consequently their schemes were discovered in time to save the animals. The Indians are plenty about the camp, but the vigilance of the volunteers has prevented any loss on our part as yet. Fourteen teams came in last night for the purpose of carrying further subsistence for the troops at Puyallup, and will leave to-morrow with full loads for that point.

Gov. Stevens is here yet, but will probably leave for some other point on to-morrow. His presence here has put new life into all the operations.

The persons employed in the country to forward supplies, have not displayed much energy, according to the information I receive. They do not seem to act with such energy as they ought, or as the emergency of the times requires. This I have from good authority. I go to the Puyallup to-morrow, and will write to you if anything transpires worthy of notice.

Yours truly,
ION.

A report from the Columbia river has reached here, since the arrival of the last mail, that an Indian war party had attack Joslin's place, between the Dalles and the Cascades, and that the inhabitants thereabouts had fled for safety to Ft. Vancouver.

Also that the Indians had recently made a demonstration against Ft. Henrietta—had stolen all the horses belonging to one volunteer company, and that Lt. Jeffrys had sent word to the Dalles that unless he was speedily reinforced he could not hold the place, but would have to fall back.

One of the companies of volunteers raised on the Columbia river, in this territory, was organized, and ready to leave Ft. Vancouver some days ago, for the seat of war.

The regulars are all moving from Vancouver towards the Dalles, as we understand, preparatory to their march for the the scene of the next heavy and hot engagement.

All the steamboats running on the Columbia river towards the Cascades, are constantly crowded with citizen and regular soldiers.

To the Oregon *Times* and *Standard* of the 14th and 16th inst., we are indebted for the following information in relation to the progress of the war—future probabilities, and the situation of the volunteer force east of the Cascade mountains:

We learn from the *Times*, that Governor Curry has left for the Dalles, and will, we doubt not, go on to the seat of war. Col. Kelly has also gone up to resume his post of Lieut. Colonel.

Also, that Capt. Hembree had just arrived at Portland, bringing news from Camp Mill Creek as late as Feb. 6th, who says that Kamiakin, with eight or nine hundred warriors, are encamped between the Columbia and Snake rivers. Stock Whitley and Five Crows, with their bands of Walla-wallas, Cayuses, Palouses and Ties, numbering from seven to eight hundred warriors, were encamped fifteen miles from the crossing of Snake river, at a place known as the Palouse Crossing, about forty miles from Camp Mill Creek. These encampments of the enemy were seen by Capt. Hembree, while out with his scouting party. When he came in sight, they raised the war-whoop. These Indians are reported to have been reinforced by some three hundred of the Frazar river Indians.

These Indians threaten two different attacks on the volunteers, one attacking party to be led by Kamiakin, and the other by Stock Whitley. Capt. Hembree is of the opinion, however, that the Indians will not attempt to cross the river for an attack, before the volunteers will be able to cross over and attack them. He anticipates that the greatest battle yet will be fought in March, as soon as the new recruits and supplies arrive. He estimates the Indians at from eighteen hundred to two thousand. He thinks the volunteers will be able to cross Snake river about the 1st of March, and predicts that the great battle will be fought about the 5th of March. Col. Cornelius was having boats constructed to cross the river in, which he thinks by this time are completed.

Companies C, F, G and I, have permission to return home, or join the other companies in the field, as they individually may choose. Many of them will join the other companies. Companies A, B, D, E and H, remain in the field, constituting five full companies, amounting to about three hundred and fifty men. The new Battalion on the way to the seat of war, will consist of about three hundred men, which will make the volunteer force about six hundred and fifty, to fight two thousand Indians.

Capt. Hembree met the new companies of Yamhill, Polk and Marion, at the Dalles, on the 10th, and the Linn county company at the Cascades on the 12th, on their way to the seat of war, all in good health and spirits.

Capt Hembree met twenty wagons loaded with supplies of provisions and clothing for the volunteers, between Fort Henrietta and the Dalles. While out with his scouting party of thirty men near Snake river, Capt. H. captured and brought in over three hundred Indian horses, and turned them over to the Quarter-master. The volunteers were breaking them in to use in the service.

Out of five Indians who had come into camp, three had been tried and convicted of being spies. They were sent to Gov. Curry with an escort of twelve men under command of Lieut. Hanner, of company B, but two of them made their escape from the escort on John Day's river, in the day time.

Yellow Hawk was tried on charge of being a spy also, but was acquitted by the court martial.

We learn from Capt. Hembree, that the troops are in good health, and anxiously waiting for supplies to enable them to march forward and give the Indians battle.

Yellow Hawk, a Cayuse chief, has given information that ten Snake Indian runners passed through the Nez Perce country a few days ago, and gave information that the Snakes would join the hostile bands in a few days, and would bring one thousand warriors into the field.

The volunteers north will soon probably number one thousand men.

They have obtained cannon and howitzers from the Hudson's Bay Company at Vancouver, to cover their landing when they shall cross Snake river.

News had been received from Mr. Craig, in the Nez Perce country, stating that tribe to be friendly.

The volunteers were in want of flour and clothing. Their horses were not fit for service, and many of them had died.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The *Standard* learns from Gen. MCCARVER, just returned from the South, that affairs are in an alarming condition in that quarter.

The Indians are in Cow Creek valley, murdering families and burning every thing of value. The trains cannot get any escort through to Jacksonville.

The Government express, though escorted by ten men was driven back just the other side the Canyon by over 100 Indians. Within three miles of Canyonville the Indians are killing and driving off stock in large numbers. Great fears are entertained for the safety of families in that vicinity.

The Indians are carrying everything before them. The volunteers have neither food, clothing, horses, ammunition or anything else.

The charges against Maj. Chinn, which caused his suspension, have been considered as withdrawn—and Maj. Chinn has been restored to his command by order of Gov. Curry.

THE MASSACHUSETTS.—The U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*—SWARTWOUT, commanding the U. S. Naval forces in Puget Sound, arrived at Seattle, on the 24th inst.—under the pilotage of Capt. JAMES M. HUNT—7 days and 4 hours from San Francisco. She brings a considerable cargo of army stores, &c., for the supply of the regular forces in the existing Indian war. She is represented as being a staunch and excellent steamer, and is designed for service on the waters of the Sound and Straits during the existence of Indian hostilities. She is provided on board, with the usual complement of marines.

We are indebted to Capt. Hunt for a list of the officers of the *Massachusetts*, which are here annexed:—

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT,	Commanding;
R. FAIREAX,	Lieutenant;
A. A. SEMMES,	"
JONATHAN YOUNG,	"
D. A. FORREST,	"
GEO. F. CUTTER,	Purser;
W. D. HARRISON,	Pass'd. Ass't. Surg.
N. P. PATTERSON,	1st Ass,t Eng'r.
W. A. LATIMER,	2d " "
Z. K. RIND,	3d " "
E. SUTTON,	Citizen "
P. R. FENDALL jr.,	Captain's Clerk;
A. TYLER,	Act'g. Boatswain;
J C. BERRY,	" Carpenter;
J. BATCHELOR,	" Sailmaker;
A. W. MCALPINE,	" Gunner;

The *Massachusetts* experienced two severe gales on her passage. She passed, off New Dunginess, the brig *George Emery*, and bark *Equator*, from San Francisco.

☞ It is rumored here, on what authority we have been unable to learn, that Gen. LANE had been tendered and accepted the Brigadier Generalship of the new U. S. forces, and would immediately resign his seat in Congress and repair to this coast for active service in the present Indian war. We do not believe a word of it. Although we do not think there is a man in the Union who could render us more valuable or efficient service in the present extremity of this portion of the Pacific coast than Gen. LANE, yet, for its present and future welfare, his services in Congress, in connection with our delegate, Hon. J. PATTON ANDERSON, are equally and vitally as essential as they possibly could be for us in the field. We have no idea that Gen. LANE would barter or abandon the *present legislative interests* of his constituents *—not for the Presidency.*

☞ We have had on file for some weeks the report of a speech of Hon. H. R. CROSBIE, member of the last House of Representatives from Clarke county, delivered last winter during the progress of the discussion of, and in opposition to the bill "to prevent aliens acting as teachers or missionaries amongst the Indians of Washington Territory." We consider this speech an excellent one—one of Mr. CROSBIE's best efforts, and will publish it next week.

☞ For late appointments in the volunteer service by the Commander-in-Chief, see "General Orders, No. 4," in our advertising columns.

☞ John Van Buren has written a letter to the Albany Atlas, in which he defines his political position. He concludes by saying that he is exceedingly anxious for a union of the Democracy of New York, and proposes, that should the Hards and Softs send a united delegation to the Cincinnati convention, he will enter into bonds, with good sureties, not to hold any office, State or National, for ten years from this time. And, furthermore, he offers to pay, annually, $250 to the Democratic State Committee, towards defraying the legal expenses of elections. This seems to be a fair offer, but whether it will be accepted remains to be ascertained.

☞ The board of trade and the commissioners of public schools in Baltimore are establishing a floating school for the training of boys for seamen. The commissioners furnish the school materials and teachers, and the board of trade the vessel and the nautical apparatus. The object is to instruct boys in the art of navigation, so as to rear a number of qualified seamen, ready to take command of a vessel and give a character to the commercial marine of Baltimore.

Letter from Capt. Alden.

The following letter from Capt. ALDEN, commanding the U. S. surveying steamer *Active*, and addressed to Col. I. N. EBEY, has been kindly forwarden to us for publication. Our citizens will be gratified to learn that from present appearances, no danger of hostile aggression need be apprehended by the settlements at the north, from the northern British-Russia Indians. The authorities on Vancouver's Island are deserving of the heartfelt thanks of the people of the whole territory, for the vigilance with which the movements of the northern red-skins are watched. The *Active* visited the port of Olympia a few days since.

U. S. STEAMER ACTIVE,
Port Townsend, Feb. 23, 1856.

Dear Sir:—Since I saw you I have taken every means in my power to find out the truth, or falsity, of the report which has been circulated in, and about, the Sound, to the effect, that the northern Indians were about to make a descent upon our inhabitants. The result is, that there is no truth whatever in the story. Gov. Douglass of Victoria,(which place we left this morning,) informs me that some 38 canoes arrived there a day or two since from the north, containing men, women and children to the number of some three or four hundred, but he believes them to be as peaceful as heretofere, and if they had any warlike intentions his means of information are such, that he would be sure to know it, and in time to give our people a warning of the fact, which he will not fail to do, should anything of the kind transpire. Capt. McNeil (who is one of the chief factors in the Hudson Bay Co's. service, and in charge of Fort Simpson, and who arrived last night at Victoria,) also informs me that he has neither seen or heard anything among the Indians there calculated to excite the least alarm, although large numbers of them may be expected down, as is usual, during the spring. I would also state for your information, that a short time ago a party of men sent by Gov. Douglass, were fortunate(by coming upon them in the night) in capturing two or three of a small band of Indians which had been encamped for several months in a secluded nook on one of the Islands in the Canal de Aro. There was found in their possession, among other things which were stolen from the whites, a cooking stove and part of a bullock.—Those that were caught are still in custody, and will be tried by the laws of the place; they have confessed, the Gov. informs me, that most of their depredations were committed on Whidby's Island, a fact which identifies them as being the same that have occasioned the recent anxiety close in that quarter; but as their haunt is now broken up and the party dispersed, I trust you will have no further uneasiness on that head. Be pleased to communicate the above information to any one interested.

And believe me, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES ALDEN,
Comd'g U. S. Steamer Active.
Col. ISAAC N. EBEY,
Port Townsend.

THE GADSDEN PURCASE.—It is highly probable that congress will give a territorial government to the "Gadsden Purchase," early in the spring, and already there are men log rolling for office in the new territory. It will be called Colorado.

☞ The signs of the times indicate that General Pierce will come before the Cincinnati convention, and that he will probably be re-nominated.

JESSE D. BRIGHT.—The democratic state convention of Indiana has recommended Jesse D. Bright for the presidency.

WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin legislature met at Madison on the 7th inst., but as yet they have not orgonized. Mr. Barstow has been elected to the Governorship, but his opponent in the contest, Mr. Bashford, had the oath of office administered to him in the Supreme Court, in order to bring the case before that court.

THE MARIPOSA CLAIM.—The United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the "Mariposa case," (Fremont's land claim) ordering that the appeal from the northern district of California be docketed and dismissed, and that the clerk of the court issue a writ of *procedendo* forthwith to the district court to proceed with the case. The decision is to this extent favorable to the claimant. Col. Fremont is now in Washington, and is making arrangements to leave shortly for California.

The Supreme court has also affirmed the decision of the U. S. district court, confirming Major Pearson B. Reading's land claim.

WEBSTER'S BIRTH DAY.—Daniel Webster's birth day anniversary was celebrated in Boston on the 18th ult., by a dinner at the Revere House, and an oration by Mr. Everett.

☞ John Morrissey, the pugilist, who was implicated in the murder of Bill Poole, is said to be a candidate, in the sixth judicial district of New York city, for police justice!

☞ Martin Kosta, the naturalized Hungarian, has arrived at Galveston, Texas, from Chicago, with the intention of making Texas his future residence.

LATE NEWS!

Ahead of the Mail or Express!

118 ballots, and no Speaker of the National House of Representatives yet elected!—Terrible earthquake at Jeddo, Japan—Peace Rumors in Europe—Affairs in Mexico, Nicaragua, Kansas, &c., and interesting news from the Atlantic side generally.

To our esteemed friend, Capt. JAMES M. HUNT, who arrived in Puget Sound a few days since on board the U. S. Steamer *Massachusetts*—SWARTWOUT, commanding—7 days from San Francisco, we are indebted for a file of the San Francisco *Alta California*, up to February 16th, and for the *Herald*, of that city, of the 15th inst. To those papers we are exclusively indebted for the following summary of news.

The *Alta* chronicles a distressing accident, by drowning, of two ladies with their children—wives of Mr. Ulmer and Mr. Ottenheimer, merchants of San Francisco. The accident occurred between that city and the Ocean House, and was in consequence of the driver mistaking the road, by which the party designed to take a pleasure drive in direction of the Ocean House. Entirely unapprehensive of danger, he drove near the margin of an artificial pool or lake, some 100 feet in depth; and the horses becoming restless and ungovernable, they with the carriage and party were precipitated into it. The driver and a servant girl accompanying swam ashore, the former considerably injured, and both were found partially deranged. All the bodies have been recovered.

The clipper ships *Ringleader* and *Sky Lark* had arrived at San Francisco from New York and Boston, as the *avant couriers* of the fleet, now over due.

A proposition appears to have met the favorable consideration of the legislature of California, for the formation of three states out of the territory within its limits. The proposition seems also to be favorably considered at Washington city.

On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants. A fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city; the earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda.

The distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles. It appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner *Page*—December 10th. The news was obtained through the Dutch interpreter. The Japanese seem to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster, and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly one story, and constructed of very light material.—The temples of worship, however, are lofty and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, the hundred and eighteenth vote has been taken without effecting a choice. The parties stand relatively about the same, and neither seems to be disposed to yield. The 118th ballot, showed the following result:

Banks	94
Richardson	69
Fuller	31
Scattering	8
Whole number	202
Necessary to a choice	102

The three parties—Republicans, Democrats and Know-Nothings, are as firm as ever, and it is by no means certain that an organization can be effected before the assembling of the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, next June. It is certain the democrats will not give in before that time. and it is now acknowledged that in the choice of a speaker is involved the election of a president of the United States, in the event of the choice of that officer being thrown upon the House. And so, of course, the speaker is vastly more important, than upon the surface it looks to be.

The New York state legislature has finally organized, by choice of Orville Robinson (soft democrat) for speaker. This result was reached through a union of the soft democrats with the republicans.

No examination of the Nicaragua fillibusters had yet been had. The last rumor respecting Parker H. French is, that he has withdrawn his diplomatic credentials and left Washington. There are rumors here that an attempt will be made to get off another party of Nicaraguan adventurers on the steamship *Northern Light*.

Disturbances have broken out again in Kansas, and a bloody conflict took place near Easton, on the 15th, between a company of Lawrence men, (free soil), under Capt. Brown, and the Kickapoo Rangers, (pro-slavery). Numbers were killed and wounded on both sides, and much excitement exists.

☞ A despatch from Washington, states that Jefferson Davis has been chosen U. S. Senator from Mississippi, and that he contemplates a resignation of his position in the cabinet at Washington.

☞ The democratic state convention of Iowa has chosen delegates to the Cincinnati convention, who are pledged to the support of Douglas.

☞ Ex-Governor Bigler has been chosen U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.—This is looked upon as a Buchanan triumph.

☞ Rumors from Washington of a warlike demonstration against England continue to be prevalent, but they are very contradictory, and have but little effect upon the markets. It is said that President Pierce is particularly anxious for the organization of the House, as he has a special message to send in touching the questions at issue between this country and England.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. BUCHANAN FROM THE COURT OF LONDON.—The following is from the N. Y. *Herald*, of January 18th.

"The news brought by yesterday's *Herald* of the probable withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan from the court of England, has produced in this city unusual excitement. The President has had calls from almost every quarter in relation to the subject. I have just learned that he will submit for advice the matter to the senate in secret session. It is probable that his communication has gone in to day,[17th.]

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The difficulties growing out of the Crampton affair and the Central American treaty, are still unsettled. The Washington *Union* thinks there is a probability of a rupture, and calls on congress to organize.

The senate transacts little or no business. The only debate of importance took place on the 10th of January, when Mr. Hale of New Hampshire announced his intention of moving for a repeal of the law under which the naval retiring board was created. The action of the board has been very severely criticised.

EUROPEAN.—The intelligence from the seat of war in the East indicates that the rumors of peace are not entirely without foundation. Russia has agreed to the neutrality of the Black Sea, but upon such terms as would scarcely be accepted by the Western Powers. Her proposition is that Turkey should have command of the Dardanelles, and that the fleet to be kept there by Russia should only be limited by an agreement between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and the Porte. This is an ultimatum which France, and especially England, would be most unwilling to receive. The war has been undertaken with an especial view to the annihilation of Russian power in the Black Sea, and it is most unlikely that after the expenditure of so much blood and treasure, the English Cabinet would agree to any other proposition than that which was announced at the conference of Vienna. In fact, it will require either the most unrivalled diplomacy or the juncture of Austria and Prussia with the Allies, to settle the dispute. The point of difference is so great, and the feelings of the belligerents have become so exasperated by their mutual triumphs and defeats, that no arbitration can determine it but that of the power of endurance or brute force.

REACTION IN MEXICO.—According to *El Monitor* of the 18th of January, the counter Revolutionists have published their plan, which is absurd, to say the least of it. Their programme comprises all the laws of 1808! or, in other words, the Inquisition, the tribunal of secret orders or *lettres de cachet*, the monopoly of instruction, and the tyranny of all the privileges. They vote for Don Antonio Haro y Tamariz as President, for Don Jose Maria Lopez Uraga as Minister of Marine and War, Don Luis de la Rosa as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Don Almonte de Jesus Mungua as Minister of Public instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, &c.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

Religious Notices.

Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH (Presbyterian Church) will preach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbaths of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Rev. J. F. DEVORE, (Methodist Church,) will preach regularly on the third Sabbath of every month, also, the fifth as they may occur, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 o'clock, P. M., and on every fourth Sabbath at the School-house in New Market at 3 o'clock, P. M.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. D. C. BEATY, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that, Letters of administration bearing date February 20th, 1856 have been granted the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate court of Pierce county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Lieut. William A. Slaughter U. S. army, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at Fort Steilacoom, on or before the 29th day of February 1857; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand the 29th day of Feb., 1856.
HUGH A. GOLDSBOROUGH, Administrator.
Olympia, Feb. 29, 1856. n23-4t

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C., AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET, Washington, D. C.

Established in 1853.

By a law of congress passed two or three years ago, all officers, marines, and sailors of the U. S. Navy, and officers and men of the Revenue Service, who served in the Pacific, on the coast of California, during the Mexican war, (and their heirs,) are entitled to extra pay.

Olympia, Feb. 29th, 1856. 23-tf

E. H. WILSON. WM. G. DUNLAP.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At Deshutes, W. T.

A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.

February 29, 1856. 23-tf

Settle Up.

THE proprietors being about to close busines, persons indebted to the *Tripod House*, will settle up without delay, or the accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having claims will present them immdiately for settlement to my agent, Mr. James Roberts.

N. B. The premises to let on liberal terms—apply as above.

EUSTES HUGER.
Olympia, Feb. 29, 1856. n23-2w

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Thurston, } ss

ON the twenty-fourth day of March next, will be sold at public auction, on the preimses, in the county aforesaid, within the legal hours, all the right, title, interest and claim which Andrew J. Miller has in and to one steam saw mill and appurtenances, and one dwelling house, together with the parcel or tract of land upon which said buildings are erected in North Olympia, in the county and territory aforesaid. Said parcel or tract of land being known and described as follows: Beginning on the line between the land claims of Courtland Ethridge and Rev. Pascal Ricard, at a stake on the meandering line of the Bay; thence east 680 feet to a stake; thence south 800 feet to a stake; thence west to the said meandering line; thence northerly on the same to the place of begianing—containing nine acres, more or less. The same seized and taken into execution as the property of Andrew J. Miller at the suits of George Bush, and to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

J. L. HEAD,
Olympia, Feb. 27, 1856. 23-4t Dp'y Sheriff.

General Orders--No. 4.

1st. The 2nd Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers, called into the service of the United States against the Yakima, and other hostile Indian tribes, will be organized into three Battalions, to be designated, respectively, the Northern, the Central and Southern Battalions.

2nd. The Northern Battalion includes Company G, commanded by Captain Van Bokkelin; Company I, Captain Howe; a detachment of Company H, Captain Peabody, and will be commanded by a Major, to be elected by the command upon its concentration.

3d. It will receive supplies and transportation from Quartermaster and Commissary Robinson, and move immediately up the river to the Snoqualmie Falls.

4th. The Central Battalion, commanded by Major Gilmore Mays, will comprise Company B, Captain Rabbeson; Company C, Captain Henness, (Mounted Rangers;) the Train Guard, Captain Shead, and the Pioneer Company, commanded by Captain White, with detachment of Scouts, commanded by Captain Swindall, of Co. F, and be supplied by Quartermaster and Commissary Weed, at the post of Olympia.

5th. This Battalion will march to the Muckleshoot Prairie—establishing Block-Houses at the Yelm Prairie, at Montgomery's station, and the crossing of the Puyallup River; and forming a Junction with the Regulars, erect a Depot, Hospital and Block-House at or near the forks of White and Green Rivers.

6th. The Southern Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, will organize from the companies now forming by Captain Maxen, Achilles, Higgins and Pearson, upon the Columbia River, and will march to the Walla-Walla Valley, as soon as possible.

7th. The Southern Battalion will be supplied by Quartermaster and Commissary Hatheway, at Fort Vancouver.

8th. Officers commanding Battalions, will appoint Adjutants for their commands.

9th. The Battalion Adjutant will conduct the Military Correspondence, make the necessary Reports to this office, and keep the papers of the Battalion.

10th. Quartermasters and Commissaries will make their Reports to Quartermaster and Commissary General Miller, at Olympia.

11th. Lieutenant Colonel Lander, commanding post at Seattle, will organize Company A, of the 2d Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers, with as many friendly Indians as may report to him, and make war upon the hostile savages, infesting the forests between Elliott's Bay, and the country lying adjacent to Seattle; and cooperate with the Naval forces, now in the Bay of Seattle, and will be supplied by Quartermaster and Commissary F. Mathias.

12th. Jared S. Hurd and H. R. Crosbie, Esq., are appointed Aids to the Commander-in-Chief with the rank of Lieut. Col.

13th. Eustis Huger is appointed acting Adjutant to the 2d Regiment W. T. Volnuteers, with the rank of 1st Lieut.

14th. Sidney S. Ford, jr., is appointed a Captain, and detached for the special service of organizing a force of friendly Indians of the Chehalis and Cowlitz tribes for operation upon the Puyallup.

15th. Capt. C. W. Riley with the force raised in Steilacoom, will build a fort at "Lone Tree Point," north of the mouth of the Puyallup, and occupy that post until further orders.

16th. Warren Gove is appointed Quartermaster and Commissary at the post of Steilacoom.

17th. A. H. Robie is appointed Quartermaster and Commissary of subsistence at the Dalles.

18th. G. K. Willard to be Surgeon and purveyor of medicine and medical stores at Head Quarters.

19th. M. P. Burns is appointed a Surgeon in the 2d Regiment, and ordered for duty with the Central Battalion.

20th. Dr. R. M. Bigelow, Surgeon for the Northern Battalion.

21st. The officer commanding the Southern Battalion will appoint a Surgeon for his command, and report his name to this office, that a commission may issue.

22d. Edward Furste is appointed Chief clerk to the Quartermaster and Commissary General.

23d. James Roberts is appointed Military Clerk to the office of the Commander-in-Chief.

24th. In all service of combined volunteer and Indian military forces, the military officer will take command of the whole.

25th. All officers commanding are requested to make reports to this office as frequently as practicable.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
JAMES TILTON,
Adjutant General W. T. Vol. Forces.
HEAD QUARTERS,
Olympia, W. T., Feb. 25, 1856.
Feb. 29. 23-3t.

Fine Virginia Tobacco.

EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—dark, peach flavor; El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored; Mayflower brand—12 plugs to the pound.

These above brands of Jones' & Hudson's celebrated manufacture, in lots to suit, for sale by

SAM'L. H. PRICHARD,
San Francisco,
Agent for the Manufacturer.
Jan. 18, 1856-n17-3m.

WOOL AND HIDE COMPANY.

HOYT, PIDWELL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 65 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1st, 1855.

WILL pay a fair price for Wool, Sheeps' Pelts, Dry and Green Salted Hids and Leather. Also, receive on consignment all kinds of produce for this market, or ship to the Atlantic States (if desired,) any of the above articles—making liberal advances at the usual charges.

Particular attention paid to furnishing Tanners with Hides, and the sale of Leather.

SAMUEL HOYT,
J. T. PIDWELL,
A. F. BEARDSLEY.
Dec. 7, 1855-n11-3m.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the merchants in the interior as a commission buyer of goods in San Francisco, having been engaged in that business for nearly three years past, with three years' previous experience in the interior. He hopes to give satisfaction to such as may employ him in that capacity. Orders for any description of Merchandize filled and forwarded promptly.

SAM'L. H. PRICHARD,
Up stairs, corner Battery and Sacramento sts.,
San Francisco.
Jan. 18, 1856-n17-3m.

WELLS & PROVOST,

PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 48 FRONT STREET,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

3m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

As Clerk of the Supreme Court, is authorized to administer Oaths, take Acknowledgments, Depositions, &c.

Feb. 22, '55. 22-1y*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that for want of consideration, I will not pay any of three certain notes for fifty dollars each, drawn by me on the 30th of January last past, and made payable to Cortland Ethridge or order, or to C. Ethridge or order; consecutively twenty-one days from date, and twenty-one days apart. The public are cautioned against trading for said notes.

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.
Olympia, W. T., Feb. 20, 1856. 22tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

Oregon, California and Atlantic States

EXPRESS COMPANY.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory by every steamer to all parts of California and the Atlantic States, leaving the office at Olympia about the 5th and 20th of every month.

Drafts procured on California and all the Eastern cities, and particular attention paid to the collection of notes, accounts, &c., in all parts of the United States.

All orders for the purchase of merchandise, books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

S. WILLIAMS, Agent,
At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.
Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE!!

House Turned Clear over and Now Stands Right Side Up!!!

THE undersigned having rented the Washington Hotel, formerly kept by Corliss and Ensign, invite the public to call and see if the house does not stand on its proper foundation.

The table will always be spread with a view to please the taste, and satisfy the hungry—good beds and clean sheets where the weary can rest without fear of Lashi, the night-mare, or bed-bugs.

Give us a call gentlemen, and if you do not find the house what it ought to be, why then call some where else. We have good stables for horses and shall pay particular attention to their wants.

Charges moderate.

J. W. & W. B. GOODELL.
Olympia, Feb. 7th, 1856. 20-tf

Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Goldman & Rosenblatt, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons in our debt either by note or account, are requested to settle the same with B. F. Kendall Esq., whom we have authorized to transact that business for us.

BERNARD GOLDMAN.
SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, W. T., Jan. 18th, 1856.—3t-no. 17.

Livery Stable.

HAVING purchased the interest of A. J. Baldwin, in the Livery Stable, heretofore under the name of A. J. Baldwin & Co., I am prepared to furnish good saddle horses, and do all kinds of teaming on the shortest notice.

Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*

EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.-tf.

Estray Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a stray mare and colt was taken up by me, on the 2nd Jan., on Miamie prairie.

The mare when found, was saddled—is of an iron grey colour, and about four years old.

ANDREW LAWS.
Olympia, Feb. 7th, 1856. 20-4t

CALIFORNIA CREAM ALE.

FOR which a *premium was awarded at the State Agricultural Fair*, in Sacramento, 1855.

LYON & CO., BREWERS,

136, Pine street, are now manufacturing and offering for sale the above named Ale and Porter, in barrels and half barrels, in lots to suit.

n10-3m Pine street, San Francisco.

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.

Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.

Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,

Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.

Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 9,-'54. -tf.

NOTICE

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Puget Sound District.
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 12, 1855.

ALL friendly Indians within the limits of the Pugets Sound District, have been directed by me, to rendezvous at the following points to await further orders: Head of North Bay, Nisqually, Steilacoom, Gig Harbor, Vashon's Island, Seattle, Port Orchard, Penn's Cove and Oak Harbor,—and Dr. J. B. WEBBER, appointed Special Agent, to look after those Indians at present encamped at the Head of North Bay, Nisqually, Steilacoom, Gig Harbor, and Vashon's Island. Dr. MAYNARD, appointed Special agent to look after those encamped at Seattle and Port Orchard,—and Capt. FAY and Dr. HILL, Special Agents for those encamped at Oak Harbor, Penn's Cove, and Holmes' Harbor on Whidby's Island.

Should it be deemed necessary, these several bands of Indians will be required to occupy two or three points only, and I request the inhabitants in the vicinity of these several encampments, to report at once any unusual movements on the part of these Indians, to any one of the above named Special Agents, or to me, at Olympia

M. T. SIMMONS,
Special Indan Ag't.
Puget Sound District.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, during the past three months a band of hostile Indians have been spreading alarm amongst the settlers residing on Puget Sound,—murdering families, destroying property, causing claims to be abandoned, and preventing the usual avocations of the farmer, whereby a large portion of the territory has become deserted, and positive want, if not starvation, stares us in the face during the coming year; and whereas, the term of service of the troops already called into the field, either has, or is about to expire, and that by a vigorous prosecution of the war, it is believed that a peace can soon be conquered, or our enemies west of the Cascade mountains be annihilated, especially from the friendly attitude, up to this time, maintained by the Indians residing immediately upon the waters of Puget Sound.

Now, therefore, I, ISAAC I. STEVENS, Governor of the territory of Washington, do hereby call upon the citizens of the said territory, for six companies of volunteers, to serve for six months unless sooner discharged;—one to enroll at Port Townsend, in the county of Jefferson; one at Seattle, in the county of King; one at Steilacoom, in the county of Pierce; two at Olympia, in the county of Thurston. Said companies to consist of one Captain, one first and one second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals and sixty privates—to organize by electing their own officers, report to the Adjutant General at Olympia, and wait for further orders.

And furthermore, in view of the impoverished state of the territory, and the exigencies of the occasion, I do most earnestly call upon the citizens of this territory for their co-operation, and to furnish such supplies on the credit of the United States government, to be paid for by appropriations, which it is expected will be made at the present session of congress.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of January, 1856.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor of W. T.

By the Governor,
C. H. MASON, Secretary.
Olympia, January 23d, 1856.-tf.

General Orders.

1. WM. CRAIG is appointed Aid to the Commander-in Chief during the existing Indian war, to rank as Lieut. Colonel.

2. The Nez Perce volunteers who have formed a portion of the force from Washington operating against the hostile Indians, will return to the Nez Perce country and there be mustered out of the service by Lieut. Col. CRAIG, who will send a copy of his muster rolls and descriptive lists to the office of the Adjutant General at Olympia.

3. Especial thanks are due to the Nez Perce volunteers, for their cheerful obedience to orders and exemplary deportment while in the service of the Territory.

4. Lieut. Col. CRAIG will take the necessary measures for the protection of the Nez Perce Indians against any hostile efforts from the tribes in arms, and will call upon Col. B. F. SHAW, in command of the Military District of Walla-walla, for aid and supplies.

5. It being necessary for the Commander-in-Chief to go to the settlements without delay, Lieut. Col. DOTY will assume the command of the Walla-walla Battalion, consisting of the Stevens Guards and Spokane Invincibles. They will be moved to the Dalles as soon as the weather moderates, and there is a probability of grass on and at the terminus of the route, and there be mustered out of the service.

6. The Commander-in-Chief returns his thanks to the Battalion for the alacrity with which they have obeyed his orders and discharged their duty; for their constancy and manliness in the rapid movement which they made from the Spokane to this valley in bad weather and in an inclement season—a movement begun and nearly half accomplished with the certain knowledge that a large force of hostile Indians were to be met in this valley, and no expectation that aid was at hand, and would be extended in season.

7. But aid was at hand, and the Commander-in-Chief would do injustice to his own feelings and those of the men of his immediate command, if in the general order he did not acknowledge the services of the gallant volunteers of Oregon, who successfully met in arms in this valley the combined forces of the hostile Indians, at the time he was moving from the Spokane to the Nez Perce country.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Head Quarters Walla-walla Battalion,
Walla-walla Valley, W. T., Dec. 31, 1855.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

IN	Township	12	North of	Range	1	East,
"	"	16	" "	"	1	"
"	"	17	" "	"	2	"
"	"	13	" "	"	2	West.

The above townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved on the following dates respectively:—Sept. 29th and Dec. 3d, 1855, and January 11, 1856, all settlers having claims or parts of claims therein, are requested to appear at the Land Office for the District of Washington Territory, at Olympia, *within thirty days* from and after the 24th day of March next, or previous to that time if convenient, when and where we shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims respectively, and enter upon the adjustment and settlement, according to law, of all conflicts of boundary lines which may be found to exist among them.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 8th day of February, 1856.

H. C. MOSELEY, Register,
E. YULEE, Receiver.
Feb. 8, 1856. 6w20

Attention.

All persons indebted to the firm of Allen & Co., at Tumwater, are requested to "pay up" before the first day of March next.

W. G. DUNLAP, Agent.
Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.-n18-5t.

Notice

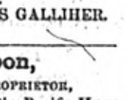
IS hereby given, that the firm of A. J. Baldwin & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Edmund Sylvester is fully authorized to adjust all business relating to said firm.

A. J. BALDWIN.
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, Jan. 21st, 1856.-6m-n18.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, JR., MASTER,



Will leave Olympia for Seattle and intermediate ports regularly every Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Returning, leave Seattle Saturday same time.

For freight or passage inquire at Parker's Storehouse at Olympia, or of Messrs. Plummer & Chase, Seattle.

Oct. 26, '55.-7tf

JONES, TOBIN & CO.

Importers & Jobbers,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARE now prepared to offer to the trade a large and well assorted stock of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, received per recent arrivals, comprising:

Bonnet Ribbons, Black and Colered Velvet Ribbons, White and Black Silk Blonde Laces, Artificial Flowers, Feathers and Plumes, Jaconet and Swiss Insertions and Edgings, Ladies'-Embroidered Collars, Sleeves and Chimesetts, Thread Edgings and Laces, English Black Crape, and a general variety of the latest and most approved styles of Millenery Goods, Laces and Embroideries. Also—

Rogers' Wostenholms' and Barnes & Sons Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, and Razor Strops, Buttons of all descriptions, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes and Bindings, Combs and Brushes of all kinds, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings and Braids, India Rubber Balls, Assorted Toys and Babies' Wax Dolls, and assorted China Dolls, Game Bags, Shot Belts, and Pouches, Porte Monais, Envelopes and Letter Paper, assorted Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, and Ink. Also—

An extensive and choice assortment of Perfumery, Yankee and German Notions, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash.

☞ N. B. New Goods received from New York by every steamer.

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3ms

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish board by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms—having fitted up a large and comfortable house, on the corner of Fourth and Franklin Sts., immediately opposite the residence of Maj. Tilton, in a pleasant part of the town.

His table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.
Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

Nonpereil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House

THE citizens of Olympia, the travelling community in *particular*, and the universal world in *general*, are hereby informed by the undersigned, that he has leased the above well known establishment, and will endeavor to make it an agreeable resort for all who may favor him with their custom.

It shall be the constant endeavor of the proprietor to maintain the good name and character this house has ever sustained. He will ever keep on hand the BEST of Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Cigars, &c., and conduct the establishment in such a manner, that few shall "equal—none excel."

Oysters, lobsters, sardines, eggs, &c., furnished to private parties, if desired.

A ball alley and billiard table are attached to the premises.

Prices moderate. Terms cash. "Nanny" credit, and "halo" books.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Jan. 11, 1856. y-n.16.

STOP THIEF!

Beware of the Sheriff!!

THE undersigned being about to leave for the states, and having disposed of all his interest in the "Nonpereil Saloon," would respectfully, but earnestly and firmly, request all who may know themselves to be indebted to me, on book account or otherwise, to come forward and make immediate payment, and thus avoid any further delay and expense.

By an examination of my books, I find a great many in arrears, which, unless *squared* and *balanced* immediately, will positively be placed in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

A word to the wise is sufficient. The call is general, and none need consider themselves slighted without a further notice.

J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Jan. 11, 1856. tf-n.16.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the "Tripod House," are requested to come forward and pay their accounts at once, as we wish to settle up our books for the old year.

Dec. 29, 1855-n14.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHAPMAN TURNER,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

Wm. WRIGHT,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

W. N. AYERS,
DEALER IN
TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

Also, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order. All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.
Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

E. H. WILSON,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARD-WARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
At Deshutes, W. T.

A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.
E. H. WILSON.
Deshutes, April 21, '54. 32tf

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

C. C. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W.T.
March 24, 1855. n28-ly.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., | San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN
Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

M P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.

Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of
MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.
Terms moderate.
Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C. C. Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.
GEORGE & CO.
Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

Notice to the Public

THAT I have entered my Land Claim, located on the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and forbid any person trespassing on said land.
A. S. WILSON.
Oct. 13, 1855.—6tf

The Tripod House.
On Main Street, east side, between Fifth & Sixth Sts nearly opposite the Post-Office.

THE hungry and thirsty will find a resort for ample recuperation at the above place, in the shape of the best of liquors, cigars, and almost everything in the country, in the eating line, that a Restaurant can afford.
Private rooms for parties of any size.
Terms moderate. Come and see.
Olympia, Dec. 14, 1855. no.12-tf.

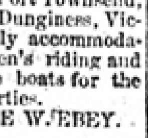
Grand Mound Nursery.

Having removed a part of my Nursery to Olympia, W. T., for the better convenience of the purchaser, I would be happy to see "all lovers of fine fruit" at the garden of Maj. James K. Hurd, in the rear of the Olympia Market. In my absence, Maj. Hurd is my agent for the sale of trees.
L. D. DURGIN.
Olympia, Dec. 20 1855. no. 14-tf.

MOUNT VERNON.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.
tf:48 J. L. MITCHELL.

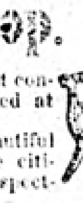
THE CABINS.



THE UNDERSIGNED having taken, refitted and improved the Cabins belonging to Col. Ebey on Whidby's Island with a view of catering to the wants and pleasures of the public, a share of their patronage is solicited.

The steamer touches at this point each trip, so that parties wishing to rest and enjoy themselves on the Island for a season, or be forwarded to Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Port Discovery, New Dungeness, Victoria, V. I., or elsewhere, can be readily accommodated. A fine lot of ladies' and gentlemen's riding and buggy horses, as well as good and safe boats for the accommodation of pleasure seeking parties.
GEORGE W. EBEY.
July 20, 1855. 46tf

Cabinet Shop.



FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.

A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.
A. J. LINVILL.
Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

For Sale.

A TWO STORY DWELLING, situated in Seattle, King county, designed either as a store or tavern, well finished inside and out, being clothed and papered inside, and advantageously situated, may be purchased on reasonable terms by application being made to the undersigned.

☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.
JOHN J. MOSS.
September 7, 1855 no52:tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

FRUIT TREES—
IN THE WASHINGTON NURSERY.

A CHOICE SELECTION, and endless varieties of all the different kinds of *FRUIT TREES, ALL ROOT GRAFTED*—several thousand, two years' growth from the graft, from three to seven feet high—well suited for transplanting this season.

Orders accompanied by cash from all parts of the Territory, Callifornia, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of cuarge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.
Washington Plains, Sep. 28, 1855. 6m:no3

Statutes of W. T., Passed at the First Session of the Legislative Assembly.

HAVING been at the expense of a re-print of a number of forms of the laws passed at the first session of the legislative assembly of territory of Washington, the undersigned has for sale a limited number of copies. The work is bound in accordance to the direction of the last Legislature—contains 488 pages, with a copious index. The legal profession and others desiring it, and not entitled to a copy by law, would do well to make immediate application to
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
At the store of Louisson & Co., Olympia.
Price $5.
Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

Special Notice.

IN consequence of the death of one of our firm, we have concluded to close up our business. Those wishing to buy Dry Goods, Clothing, Grocereis, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, &c., cheap, will do well to call, as we are selling off at San Francisco cost prices.
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

ALL persons indebted to us are hereby notified, that their accounts must positively be settled before the first of January, in order to save trouble and expense.

Those having demands against us, are requested to come forward and receive their dues.
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855—n11.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

THE subscriber will be prepared to furnish the public the coming fall, with the best leading varieties of fruit trees. Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Currents, Gooseberries, &c., which have been selected with care from the States and Oregon nurseries.

My ground being well adapted to the diffusion of roots, I flatter myself I can present to the public as good trees as any nursery on the Pacific coast, and warrant them true to name. Prices to correspond with the times. Produce or stock taken in exchange for trees. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Trees carefully packed and delivered at Olympia free of charge.
L. D. DURGIN.
Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855-n1

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can else where be procured.
WM. COOK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!
Taafee, McCahill & Co.,

HAVING made extensive arrangements for receiving a large and well selected assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Direct from New York by every Clipper, as well as by Express, via the Isthmus—and having just received a Complete Assortment of every kind of goods adapted to the wants of the market, are able to offer superior inducements to the city and country trade.

We would also invite the attention of purchasers for the Oregon and Sandwich Island Markets, to our stock, believing that we can supply them with articles, in our line, suited to their trade, on terms quite as reasonable as any house on the Pacific coast.
TAAFEE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front, corner Sacramento streets,
San Francisco, California.
June 15, 1855. 40-tf

Times of holding the District Courts in the Territory of Washington.

The following is the law passed by the last Legislature, regulating the times of holding courts in the several districts throughout the Territory:

Two terms of the District court shall be held in each county every year; except those counties attached to other counties for judicial purposes.

The District Courts in and for the county of Jefferson shall be held on the first Monday in April and October; for the county of Island, on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Whatcom, on the third Monday in April and October; for the county of King, on the fourth Monday in April and October; for the county of Pierce on the first Monday in May and November. [Chief Justice LANDER presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Thurston shall be held on the second Monday in May and November; for the county of Sawamish, on the third Monday in May and November; for the county of Lewis, on the fourth Monday in May and November [Judge CHENOWETH presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Skamania shall be held on the last Monday in March and September; for the county of Clarke one week after the time appointed for Skamania; for the county of Cowlitz, on the second Tuesday after the time appointed for Clarke county; for the county of Pacific, one week after the time appointed for Cowlitz county Judge McFADDEN presiding.

Notice.

COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY, W. T.,
June 12th, 1855.

AT A TREATY concluded with the Yakima Nation of Indians at the Council Ground in the Walla Walla Valley the 9th day of June, 1855, the land included within the following boundaries was ceded to the United States, to-wit:

Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methew river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes—which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Oakainakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokans; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a southeasterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-loke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

There is, however, reserved from the land above ceded, for the exclusive use and occupation of said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included with the following boundaries, to-wit:

Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Attahnam river; thence westerly along said Attahnam river to the forks; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing south and east of mount Adams, to the Spur whence flows the waters of the Kilkatat and Pisco rivers; thence down said spur to the divide between the waters of said rivers; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of the Satass river from those flowing into the Columbia river; thence along said divide to the main Yakima, eight miles below the mouth of the Satass river; and thence up the Yakima river to the place of beginning.

Also a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenatshapam river, and known as the "Wenatshapam Fishery;" which said tract shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct.

By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cession and included in the reservations, is opened to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements until removed to the reservation.

This notice is published for the information of the public, and the attention of citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory, is especially called to the above provison, and for further information they are requested to apply to sub-agent A. J. Bolon.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind'n Affairs, W. T.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
* * Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

AT TREATIES concluded with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians and with the confederated tribes of the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas in the Walla Walla valley at the council ground, there was ceded to the United States, a tract of country having the following boundaries, viz:

By the Nez Perces—Commencing at the source of the Wo-na-ne-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river; thence down that river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tukanon river; thence up the Tukanon to its source in the Blue mountains; thence southerly along the ridge of the Blue mountains; thence to a point on Grand Ronde river midway between Grande Ronde and the mouth of the Wol-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river, fifty miles above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river;" thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

By the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, a tract of land having the following boundaries, to-wit:

Commencing at the mouth of Tukanon river in Washington territory; running thence up said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the Blue mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nez Perce Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshones or Snake Indians; thence southerly along that boundary (being the waters of Powder river) to the source of Powder river; thence to the head waters of Willow creek; thence down Willow creek to the Columbia river; thence up the channel of Columbia river to the lower end of a large Island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence northerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-nosh-luke; thence to La Lac; thence to the White Banks on the Columbia below Priest's Rapids; thence down the Columbia river to the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers; thence up the Snake river to the place of beginning.

Provided, however, That so much of the country described above as contained in the following boundaries shall be set apart as Indian reservations:

For the Nez Perce tribe, viz:—Commencing where the Moh-ha-na-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of the Ti-nah-pan-up creek; thence southerly to the crossing of the Snake river ten miles below the mouth of the Alpowain river; thence to the source of the Alpowain river in the Blue mountains; thence to the crossing of the Grande Ronde river, midway between the Grande Ronde and the mouth of the Wol-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wol-low-how river and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river fifteen miles below the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river above the crossing; thence by the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

For the confederated tribes of Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, to-wit:

Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Umatilla river opposite the mouth of Wild Horse creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the Blue mountains, known as Lee's encampment; thence in a line to the waters of the How-tome creek; thence west to the divide the How-tome and Birch creeks; thence northerly along said divide to a point due west of the south-west corner of Wm. C. McKay's claim; thence east along his line to the south-east corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning.

By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cessions and not included in the reservations, is open to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements till removed to the reservations.

This notice is published for the information of the public.

The attention of the citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory is especially called to the provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements, and for further information in reference to the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla reservation they are requested to apply to agent R. R. Thompson—to the Nez Perce reservation to sub-agent W. H. Tappan.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't, W. T.
JOEL PALMER,
Sup't Ind'n Affairs, O. T.
COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY,
June 12th, 1855.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
* * Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE PUGET MILL CO,

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber rough or dressed, hewn timber masts and spars, to order, at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal,) W. T.

Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.
J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet.
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco.
Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to
J. P. KELLER.
Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

Notice.

AT A TREATY concluded at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, on the 16th day of July, 1855, with the Flathead, Koo-te-nay and upper Pend d'Oreille Indians, there was ceded to the United States, except two indian reservations to be hereafter mentioned, a tract of country bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky mountains at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between Koo-te-nay river and Clarke's Fork; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to the one hundred and fifteenth degree of longitude; thence in a south-westerly direction to the divide between St. Regis de Borgia and the Coear d'Alene rivers; thence southeasterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root mountains to the divide between the head waters of the Koos-koos-kia river and of the southwestern fork of the Bitter Root river; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the several tributaries of the Bitter Root river from the waters flowing into the Salmon and Snake rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains; thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning.

The reservations are as follows, viz:

1. That portion of the valley of the Bitter Root river which is situated above Loo-lo Fork, or Traveler's Rest creek of Lewis and Clarke.

2. A tract of country on the Flathead river, bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Jocko river; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Bitter Root river from those flowing into the Jocko, to a point midway between the Camash and Horse prairies; thence northerly to and along the divide bounding on the west the Flathead river to a point due west from the point half way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of the Flathead Lake; thence on a due east course to the divide, whence the Crow, the Pen-in, the Si-po-el-le-em, and the Jocko rivers have their rise; thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning.

The land ceded outside of the reservations is now open to settlement. The Indians however are secured in the possession of their improvements till provision is made for their being moved to the reservations.

The right to pasture their animals in common with whites on unclaimed land, to fish in common with whites, to dig roots and gather berries on unclaimed land, is also secured to the Indians.

For further particulars application should be made to the Agent in the Bitter Root Valley, R. H. Lansdale.

Council Ground at Hell Gate, Bitter Root Valley, W. T., July 16th, 1855.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't.
Aug. 10, '55. 6m48

To Country Merchants.

HAVING been jobbing Grocers and Provision Dealers for the last five years, we will now do a cash commission business. We solicit orders from country traders for all kinds of Goods. For Groceries in particular we shall, by being constantly in the market, be able to fill orders satisfactorily.

We are sole Agents for this State for the sale of Swain's Patent Atmospheric Soda Fountain.
GOODMAN & BRO.,
50 Front street, San Francisco.
Aug10-48-3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.
H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

Thomas Tenant's
SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE
SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,
Fire Proof Block,
CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

U. S. Agency for the sale of Government Charts of this Coast. All these Charts will be sold as heretofore AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

Surveying and Nautical Instruments, of the best manufacture always on hand.

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

Charts of the latest and most correct surveys, comprising a large assortment of the North and South Pacific Indian Ocean, Hornburg's China Seas, Eastern Passages, Straits of Mallacca, Sunda, &c., with rivers and harbors.

Coast Charts (latest editions) from Queen Charlotte's Island to Cape Horn.

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.

Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.

Admiralty charts in great variety.

Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.

Nautical Almanacs and Books.

Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.

Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.

Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.

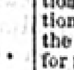
Drawing and Tracing Paper.

Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.

Pocket Compasses, Thermometers, &c., with a great variety of other Instruments in the same line.

☞ Being a practical workman, (having learned my business in the manufactory of the celebrated Wm. J. Young, of Philadelphia,) all work entrusted to me will be properly done.
San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line



OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.
July 30, 1853. 47ly

Scott's Republications.
BRITISH PERIODICALS.
EARLY COPIES SECURED.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.)
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TORY.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of early sheets from the British publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our re-prints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, do	5 00
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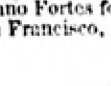
A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering direct from Scott & Co., for four or more copies of any one or more of the above. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered through agents, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.
June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.
WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,



130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making a personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation. Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire.
San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Indian Reservations.

The following reservations for the Indians on Puget Sound having been surveyed, or having natural boundaries defining them, information is given to the public, that settlers may take action accordingly in locating claims. The necessary notice will be given in regard to the remaining reservations, as soon as the surveys are made;

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Olympia, W. T. }
January 27th, 1855. }

1st. The northern half of section 26—the north eastern quarter of section 27—fractional section 23, and the eastern half of section 22; all in range one (1) west, township nineteen (19) north, situated on the south side of Puget Sound, near the mouth of She-nah-nam, or Medicine creek, and one mile west of the Willamette meridian, containing according to the U. S. land survey 1294 acres.

2nd. A tract on the south side of Commencement Bay, not far from the mouth of the Puyallup river; beginning at a point on the beach marked by a large white fir tree, blazed on three sides, and standing on the north east corner of Swan & Riley's claim; thence along the beach, and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a south easterly direction, to a point marked by a fallen tree, bearing the letters U. S. R., behind which three cedar trees are conspicuously blazed; thence south one and a half miles; thence west about one mile to a point due south of the place of beginning, and thence north about two and a half miles to said place of beginning, containing in all 1280 acres, or two sections of land.

3d. The small island called Klah-che-min, situated opposite the mouth of Hammersly's and Totten's inlets, and separated from Hartstene Island by Peale's (or Pickering's) passage, containing, according to the U. S. land survey, about 1400 acres.

4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shais-quihl; and

5th. The Island called Chah-choo-sen, situated in the Lummi river, at the point of separation of the mouths, emptying respectively into Bellingham Bay and the Gulf of Georgia.

6th. Commencing on the beach at Neah Bay, at the mouth of a small brook running into the same, next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore round Cape Classet or Flattery to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of said Cape, a little above the Watch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first mentioned creek, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.
ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov.,
and Supt. Ind. Aff., W. T.

Claim for Damages by Indians.

NOTICE is hereby given, that claims for damages, done by Indians of this Territory to citizens, must be put in under the regulations of the Department, in the following manner:

1. It must be shown either that the property has been taken by force, or with intent to steal, or that it has been maliciously destroyed, and that the person to whom it belonged was lawfully within the Indian country.

2. Application for remuneration must be made by the owner, his representative, attorney, or agent, to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, within three years after the commission of the injury.

3. The necessary documents and proofs must accompany the application.

4. Oaths may be administered and depositions taken by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent. Whenever the Indian can make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof will rest on the white person.

5. The application, documents, and proof, must then be transmitted by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to the Department of the Interior, for the direction of the President.

6. Whenever directed by him, a demand will be made by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, upon the nation or tribe to which the Indian or Indians committing the injury belonged, for satisfaction.

7. From the making of such demand of satisfaction, the "reasonable time," not exceeding twelve months, will be computed.

8. If within that time the Indian nation or tribe shall refuse or neglect to make satisfaction, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make return of his doings to the Department of the Interior, accompanied by the papers connected with the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury.

9. Every person making application to the agent for indemnification for injuries committed by Indians upon his property, will be required to make affidavit, that neither himself, his representative, attorney, or agent, has violated the provisions of this law, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge. Evidence of such "seeking or attempting," if communicated to the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make a part of the return of his doings herein before required.

Claims may accordingly be filed either at the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at Olympia, or delivered to the agent for the Puget Sound District, Col. M. T. Simmons, or the sub-agent for the Columbia River, W. H. Tappan, who will attend the various courts during term time for the purpose.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Sup't. Indian Aff's.
Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

Noisey Carrier's

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Long Wharf, San Francisco, California. Books, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheap Publications, Books of History, Romance, Religion, and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates. Type for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.
HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.
June 8, 1855. 39-ly

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

INCLUDING BROOMS, TUBS, PAILS, WOOD and Zinc Washboards, Chopping trays, Rolling Pins, Barrel Covers, Clothes Pins, Clothes and Market Baskets, Peach Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, Hair and Wire Seives, Cotton and Linen Twine, Bed cords and Clothes Lines, with every other article belonging to, the *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE* business, at lowest wholesale prices, by
W. HAUXHURST,
112 and 114, Front, near Washington st.

P. S. I am still doing business at the same old wooden building, at a very low rent, a saving of expenses which about all goes to the benefit of my customers, and Merchants who do not at least call and see me before they buy elsewhere, cannot be wide awake to their own interest. n10-3m

---

E. P. Seymour,
IMPORTER AND DEALER

IN Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Twine, Seines, Nets, &c., corner of Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco, has constantly on hand—
Files, 2 1-2 feet to 8 feet;
Salmon Nets from 50 to 100 fathoms long;
Herring Nets, from 15 to 75 fathoms long;
Salmon Seines, from 10 to 200 fathoms long;
Dip Nets, Quail Nets, Cast Nets, Cedar Buoys, Salmon Twine; Seine Twine, &c.
For sale low to the trade.
Nov. 16, 1855 no9:3ms

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, IRON BUILDING, OPPOSITE PACIFIC EXPRESS OFFICE, (UP STAIRS.)
Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Amador Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma Bulletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, Puget Sound.

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

N. B. Files of the principal papers of California and Oregon may be found at this office.
June 8, 1855. 39-ly

J. W. Sullivan,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Post-office building, San Francisco, California, would call the attention of all booksellers, expressmen and news agents to a large list of newspapers and magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with books, stationery, and all the cheap publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly.
June 8, '55.39-tf

BROWN'S NURSERY
ON PUGET SOUND!

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish fruit trees from one to two years growth, embracing more than sixty varieties of Apple, also, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Currant, Grape, Goosberry, etc.

Orders accompanied by the cash promptly attended to, and trees carefully packed and sent to any part of the Sound.
Olympia Oct. 22, '55-6m7

MEDICAL.
Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.
WILLIAM G. BADGER,
NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF HATS, BOOTS AND BROGANS.

WOULD invite country Merchants who are visiting San Francisco to call and and examine my large stock of Clothing, &c.

I have on hand and constantly arriving, the largest assortment of every variety and style of Clothing of any house in the State.

My stock amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars.

The Goods are manufactured under my own supervision; are made from the best material, and in the most durable manner.

Persons buying my clothing will find large and saleable sizes.

Purchasers may rely upon finding every article they wish in my stock. My prices will be as low, if not lower, than they can be found elsewhere in the market. I guarantee each article I sell. Please call and xamine my stock. nov16-3m.

W. T. SAYWARD,

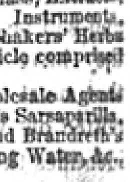
HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of
PROVISIONS
AND DRY GOODS
GROCERIES
to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.-47ly.

Notice to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Fanning Mill making extensively, five miles southeast of Olympia, on Eaton's prairie—sometimes called Chambers' prairie.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish purchasers with a superior article of the kind ever yet invented, and will warrant them to clean five hundred to one thousand bushels of wheat per day with ease, if properly tended, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop.
G. HARTSOCK.
January 15, 1855. 20tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.



OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.

H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c. &c.

Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.
July 23, 1853—46ly.

The Ladies' Wreath,
AND PARLOR ANNUAL.
Two volumes a year, commencing May and November.
UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing to the One Hundred Thousand Readers of this Popular Monthly, that with the May Number commences the publication of
BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS
of some of the most celebrated Musical Personages. The following, which are already engraved, will appear in the course of the year, accompanied with a biographical sketch of each, viz:
JENNY LIND, ANNA THILLON, H. SONTAG,
CATHERINE HAYS, ALBONI, AND
MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK.

If these should meet with favor, although very expensive, they will be followed by others of a similar character, as they are determined that the Wreath and Annual shall continue to be not only the cheapest, but the Best Dollar Magazine in the World! The contents will be entirely original, from the pens of the ablest and purest writers in the country. Although a Literary Magazine, every thing of an immoral or irreligious character will be carefully excluded. It will be the aim of the publishers to blend entertainment with instruction that will not only captivate the taste but also elevate the thoughts and improve the heart.

Each number will contain a FINE STEEL ENGRAVING and a BEAUTIFULLY COLORED FLOWER PLATE, also engraved on steel, with occasionally Popular Pieces of Music, and thirty-two large octavo pages printed on fine paper. The May number will have an attractive title page, making in all twenty-five embellishments, and a volume of four hundred and thirty-four pages. All who are interested in a pure family literature, and are willing to assist in fostering the Best Native Talent, are invited to become subscribers, and aid in its circulation by inducing their friends to secure for One Dollar a Magazine worth Three, as either the Steel Engravings, the Flower Plates, or the Literary Contents, are worth the price of the whole.

The Ladies' Keepsake
AND HOME LIBRARY.

TWO volumes a year, commencing January and July. The Publishers of this Popular Magazine render their grateful acknowledgments for past favors. It has been and will continue to be their aim to make it a
SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRE-SIDE VISITOR.

A work that parents may with safety put into the hands of their sons and daughters. Its pages will be filled with articles from the pens of many of the
BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

Among the literary contents may be found descriptions of the Inhabitants, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Scenery of other countries; Pleasing Conversations on Physiology and the Laws of Health; Moral Tales, Biography, and Poetry, besides useful and interesting instructions to parents and children, &c., &c.

The twelve numbers will contain 385 pages of reading matter printed on fine white paper, embellished with twelve fine engravings and Four Beautifully Colored Flower Plates, also engraved on steel, with occasional Wood Cuts and Music, making, when bound, a splendid Gift-book, or ornament for the Centre table.

Notwithstanding the high price of paper, and great cost of engravings, contributions, and other expenses attending the publication of these works, we will continue to furnish either of them at the exceeding low price of
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Four copies, one year,	$3 00
Seven copies, "	5 00
Ten copies, "	7 00
Fifteen copies, "	10 00

In forming clubs either the Wreath or Keepsake may be used.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis to postpaid applications of those desiring to subscribe or form a club.

All communications in any way connected with the Wreath or Keepsake must be directed post-paid,
BURDICK & SCOVILL,
No. 8 Spruce st., New York.
May 8, 1855. 34-tf